REPLY

OF

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

TO THE

"RED BOOK"

OF THE

MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

"I HAVE ADVOCATED THE SAME POLICY ADOPTED BY THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE IN IDAHO SPRINGS. IF WE HAD DRIVEN THE UNION MEN OUT OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, AS THEY DID IN IDAHO SPRINGS, WE WOULD NOT NOW BE UNDER THE EXPENSE OF PAYING FOR THE STATE MILITIA, AND THE RESULTS WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER. WHILE SOME OF THE MEN WHO WERE DRIVEN OUT OF IDAHO SPRINGS HAVE RETURNED, THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN HEARD OF SINCE. YOU MIGHT POSSIBLY FIND THEIR BONES BLEACHING IN AN ABANDONED SHAFT."—From a conversation of the president of the mine operators' association with Mr. Walling on board of train between Denver and Colorado Springs, January, 1904.

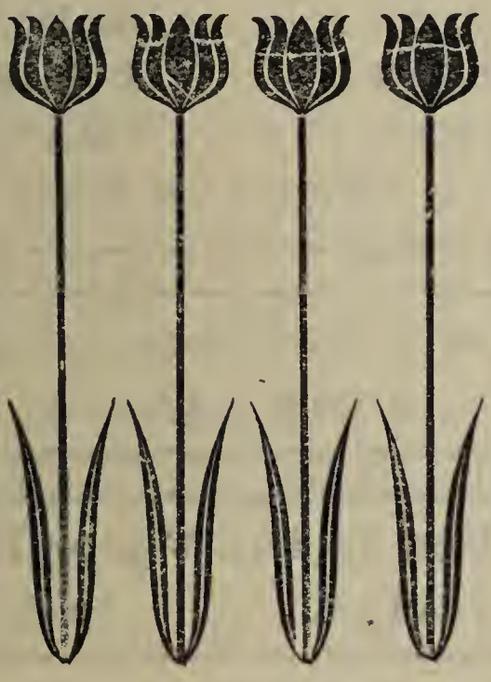
DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1903, CAPT. H. M. BURGE, A SENIOR COMMANDER IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, VISITED THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, AND AFTER CONVERSING WITH THE STRIKING MINERS, DONATED $500 TO THE CAUSE OF THE FEDERATION.

CATEGORY OF CRIME

OF THE

MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

A PARTIAL LIST, SHOWING 851 MEN MURDERED IN LESS THAN FOUR YEARS



COMPILED BY

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

DENVER, COLORADO.

1904.

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CATEGORY OF CRIME OF THE

CATEGORY OF MURDERS

COMMITTED BY THE MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION THROUGH THE EMPLOYMENT OF INCOMPETENT ENGINEERS AND A WILLFUL DISREGARD OF THE STATE LAWS CONCERNING SAFETY APPLIANCES:

Killed on the Stratton's Independence Mine, January 26th, 1904:

C. C. STATEN
W. R. FRAZIER
EDWARD TWIGS
HARRY A. YEOMAN
JOE OVERY
W. B. COLLINS
L. P. JACKSON
JOHN SEBECK
JOE SMITHERUM
L. A. WAGGONER
EDWARD SMITH
H. F. BROWN
J. L. SEWALD
FRANK COCHRANE
HARRY COGENE.

Murdered and Robbed at Dunville:

JOHN CARLEY.

Killed in the Victor Riot:

JNO. M. DAVIS.
ROXY McGEE.

Murdered in Denver:

MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

Injured in Victor Riot,
Which was Incited by C. C. Hamlin, Secretary of the Mine Operators' Association:

ARTHUR PARKER.
THOS. McMANUS.
FIRE CHIEF MURPHY.
EDW'D McKELVEY.
PETER CALDERWOOD.

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF COLORADO.

Speaking for 72,000 citizens of the State, we charge organized capital with being responsible for the most horrible crimes that have ever been perpetrated in this nation.

We charge organized capital with bribery, and brazenly purchasing legislative bodies.

We charge organized capital with the responsibility for defeating the eight hour law, and every measure that has for its object the betterment of the conditions of the masses of the people.

We condemn organized capital in its attempt to fasten upon the taxpayers of the state Peabody's war debt, created in an effort to crush organized labor.

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INDICTMENTS.

COLORADO MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

vs.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

(1.) That a large number of criminals and lawless men have been welcomed, supported and sheltered by the Western Federation of Miners.

(2.) That the officers of that organization and a large number of the members, while perhaps not committing crimes themselves for which they can be prosecuted, do directly and indirectly advise or encourage the lawless among them to commit crimes.

(3.) That these officers and this element preach disrespect for the law and contempt for the lawful authorities and openly and publicly, as individuals, approve of and gloat over the slugging, dynamiting and murdering of non-union men by their criminal associates.

(4.) That where this organization has had its members in local public offices, or where it has had the power to influence peace officers and courts in this state, it has paralyzed the hand of justice and made it next to impossible to convict members of the federation caught in the act of committing crimes.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

vs,

The CITIZENS' ALLIANCE AND THE COLORADO MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

(1.) That a large number of ex-convicts, gamblers, desperadoes and other criminals have been and now are, knowingly employed and paid by the Colorado Mine Operators' Association and the citizens' alliance in Cripple Creek, Telluride and elsewhere in the state as deputy sheriffs, guards, detectives, etc.

(2) That the officers of these organizations and a large number of their members have not only committed crimes themselves, for which they could and should be prosecuted and punished, but the organizations as such, have directly and openly aided and abetted the same, and their members have boasted and approved of such crimes.

(3.) That the association and alliance, while shouting hypocritically for "law and order," have openly defied the courts, destroyed the liberty of the press, invaded the sanctity of the home, caused arrests without warrant, imprisoned men without charges of crime, driven men from the county after first robbing them, and while declaring such men to be criminals of the deepest dye, have, without compunction, dumped them on neighboring communities. They have tortured men and intimidated women and children in order to obtain confessions, and openly and publicly boasted and approved such crimes, as organizations, by adopting and publishing resolutions commendatory of them.

(4.) That wherever the association or alliance have not had their members in public office, they have, whenever deemed necessary, compelled by violence and intimidation, the resignation of duly elected public officials and the appointment of their own creatures to the so-called vacancies. Wherever their members or tools are in office, or where they have had the power to influence peace officers and

courts in this state, the law, as established since Magna Charta, has been subverted by decisions which have made the state subject of derision to the entire country, the hand of justice has been paralyzed, and it has been futile to attempt conviction of their members, although caught in the act of committing crime and openly confessing and boasting of it.

This charge is supported and proven by the decisions themselves and by the following facts: The informations for riot and conspiracy which a court compelled an unwilling district attorney to file at Idaho Springs against some eighty members of those organizations, charging them as participants in a mob which had driven miners from their homes, were at the earliest possible moment dismissed by the same district attorney, and the criminals allowed to escape trial and punishment, though the whole community could have testified to their identity. At the same time, the same district attorney, aided by the attorneys of those organizations and backed by all the money needed, made two attempts by two separate trials, to convict miners of the crimes of arson and conspiracy for which the same mob had pretended to expel them. They were each and all triumphantly acquitted without introducing evidence in their defense.

Not one of the mob of "best citizens" who exiled miners from Telluride has been prosecuted. When Judge Stevens issued his injunction to aid the exiles in returning home, the mob appealed to the governor of the state for force to defy the courts, and he ordered out the militia, placed the leader of the mob in command, and the court stands defied and helpless to this day.

At Cripple Creek, a mob in brass and blue, under orders from a puppet governor controlled by the association and alliance, filled the court room with armed men, and defied the court in open session. While this mob of soldiers was in the district, it aided and abetted the members of the alliance and association, in compelling, by force and threats, the resignations of the duly elected sheriff and coroner and other civil officers of Teller county, and the appointment of their own creatures to the so-called vacancies.

Ever since this lawless governor recalled his mob of soldiers from Crip-

ple Creek the reign of terror continues. Stores belonging to a foreign corporation have been looted in broad daylight by mobs led by A. E. Carlton, president First National Bank; Nelson Franklin, former mayor, and Cliff Newcomb, cashier First National Bank, and other "law-abiding citizens." Not one of these criminals fears arrest or punishment, and daily outrages are committed with impunity, by mobs composed of members of the alliance and association, or acting under orders from them, and acting with the approval of the peace officers of the county, who they forcibly installed in office. These crimes are committed with the consent and approval of the governor, who refuses to enforce the law and restore order on the pitiful pretense that he has "not been officially notified."

(5.) That this organization, having formally and officially espoused the cause of the so-called Socialist party, is opposed to our present form of government and is aiming at its overthrow, together with the abrogation of the present constitution.

(5.) That these organizations have formally and officially espoused the cause of the so-called Republican party, which they pretend to be still the party of Lincoln. That each of them is opposed to our present form of government, and aiming at its overthrow. To this end they have destroyed and confiscated property, destroyed the freedom of the press, defied the courts, nullified the writ of habeas corpus, exercised the right of search without warrant, denied the right of trial by jury, exercised the power of banishment, denied the right of citizens to keep and bear arms, and trampled upon every other guarantee of personal liberty made by the constitution of the state and of the United States. Besides these and other violations of the constitutional rights of citizens, they are seeking to abrogate the constitution and install a plutocracy, and to that end, have adopted as their rallying cry a phrase, classic in its terseness, and aptly descriptive of the men and their purpose, to wit: "To hell with the constitution."

(6.) That this organization teaches its members to regard the wealth they produce from the property of others as their own, thus encouraging theft (of ore, for instance) and also inflaming the minds of its members against their employers, against the law, against organized society and against

(6.) That the organizations mentioned teach their members that the sole aim and end of existence is to acquire wealth without producing it, and that therefore the methods of trusts, stock watering, stealing ore from neighbors under the guise of trespass, buying the interests of wid-

the peace and safety of the public.—From Recent Fiction Published by Mine Operators' Association.

WHERE IS THE PROOF?

ows and orphans in adjoining property, without informing them of its value, and other similar methods used by predatory wealth, are respectable, when compared to the economic theory that wealth should belong to him who produces it, or to Lincoln's assertions in his message to Congress in 1864, that "to secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor is a worthy object of any government," and that "labor is superior to capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

The facts which support and prove these charges made by the federation are within the knowledge of every citizen of Colorado.

ARGUMENT OF THE FEDERATION.

A SHORT TIME AGO the Mine Owners' Association issued what is known as a "red book," branding the Western Federation of Miners with nearly every crime that has been committed in the metalliferous regions of the West since the year 1892, even before the federation was launched as a national organization in the city of Butte, Montana, in the year 1893. This "red book," purporting to give the criminal record of the Western Federation of Miners, has been scattered broadcast from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a notorious fact that gentlemen holding federal jobs in the postal department have become active in the distribution of this document, entertaining the opinion that if the crimes alleged against the Western Federation of Miners are given credence by the reading public, that arguments of extenuation can be used in the coming political campaign, to justify the lawless and unconstitutional methods utilized by Governor Peabody and his uniformed hired assassins in their relentless efforts to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. The very fact that this "red book" has been scattered throughout the eastern states, and the fact that postmasters are acting as distributing agents, is strong conclusive proof that the administration at Washington is interested in its circulation, to condone the inactivity of the Roosevelt administration in making an investigation of the industrial troubles, that have made Colorado a bastile for the enslavement of men who rebelled against the oppression of corporate tyranny.

W. F. M. APPEALS FOR INVESTIGATION.

It will no doubt be remembered that the Western Federation of Miners during the last session of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, sent forth to Washington telegrams and petitions to the respective senators from the state of Colorado, importuning them to bring about a congressional investigation of the labor troubles in Colorado. It will likewise be remembered that the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners forwarded telegrams to President Roosevelt calling upon him to investigate conditions in Colorado. Will any sane, reasonable or honest man entertain the opinion for one moment that criminals court investigation? To charge the Western Federation of Miners as being a criminal organization, is to charge every fraternal society and every church with harboring criminals, as the membership of churches and fraternal organizations throughout the mining camps of the West are largely made up of members of the Western Federation of Miners.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OPPOSES INVESTIGATION.

It will be remembered that the Mine Owners' Association in conjunction with the Citizens' Alliance of the state of Colorado, used all their influence and power to prevent a congressional investigation, and even went so far as to denounce in the most vehement and vigorous language Senator Patterson, for daring to introduce resolutions asking that the Senate should take cognizance of the Colorado industrial troubles. The real reason that the Mine Owners' Association raised barriers against a congressional investigation was owing to the fact that the mine operators were afraid of the record that would be exposed by the scrutiny of an unbiased tribunal.

The Mine Owners' Association in the "red book," in charging the membership of the Western Federation of Miners with various crimes, use frequently the words "no arrests" and "no convictions."

The reason that "no arrests" were made was owing to the fact that upon many occasions the mine operators were directly responsible. The reason that there were "no convictions" was owing to the fact that the Mine Owners' Association and the element which it controlled, were so anxious to criminate the Western Federation of Miners that the real criminals escaped.

It will be remembered that all the Cripple Creek mining district was in El Paso county, until the year 1899, when the county was divided by an act of the Legislature.

MINE OWNERS ARM THUGS.

Up to the year 1899 El Paso county, as well as the Cripple Creek district, was under the control of Republican officials, who were not members of organized labor and who obeyed implicitly without question the instruction of the mine operators. As proof of this assertion, the records will show that the county commissioners of El Paso county appropriated $50,000 to arm 1,200 deputized thugs and desperate characters, who were known as Sheriff Bower's brigade, to invade the Cripple Creek district in the year 1894.

The Mine Owners' Association charge the Western Federation of Miners with purchasing rifles and ammunition to arm their membership "to kill and destroy and attack the officers of the law," but the mine operators seemed to have forgotten the time when they used their influence with the commissioners of El Paso county to make an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of arming a hired mob to meet the state militia under the administration of Davis H. Waite, when he as governor used the armed power of the state to uphold the law and prevent bloodshed.

OFFICIALS NOT MEMBERS OF W. F. M.

Since 1899 nearly all the prominent public offices have been filled by men who were never members of organized labor. Mayor Shockey of Cripple Creek, Mayor French and ex-Mayor Franklin of Victor, District Judges Seeds, Cunningham and Lewis, District Attorney Trowbridge and County Judge Frost were never members of organized labor. Commissioners Saunders and Pfiefer were never identified with organized labor, and yet the Mine Owners' Association publishes a deliberate falsehood in attempting to show that the entire county was under the control of the Western Federation of Miners.

DOMINATED BY CORPORATIONS.

The state of Colorado is absolutely under the control of the mine operators' association, the railroad corporations, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the smelting trust. The greatest crime that has been committed in Colorado was when the above named corporations purchased the legislative and executive departments of state, and defeated the sovereign will of the people in the enactment of an eight-hour law. It is not our purpose to go beyond the boundaries of the state of Colorado, to refresh the memory of the people concerning the crimes that have been perpetrated by mine operators who place no value upon the lives of their employes.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES.

It is unnecessary even at this opportune time to recite again the history of the Hanna, Wyoming, disaster, which resulted in the murder of 338 men through the culpable negligence and criminal greed of mine owners. In Scofield, Utah, some four years ago, nearly 300 miners were murdered on account of the failure of the mine owners in complying with the law governing ventilation.

In May, 1901, 137 men were murdered by an explosion at Fernie, British Columbia, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of culpable negligence on the part of the company.

In Park City, Utah, at the Daly-West mine, thirty-five miners were murdered by an explosion of giant powder that was stored in the mine, contrary to law and every safeguard which common sense should suggest.

At Dutch Flat, California, less than a year ago, three members of the Western Federation of Miners were tarred and feathered at the instigation of the mine owners.

The miners of Morenci and Clifton, Arizona, were compelled to violate the territorial law, providing for eight hours, by the mine owners.

In Ely, Nevada, in 1902, a mine owner, with his hired Pinkerton, fired upon an unarmed committee of the union, murdering three men.

The murder of F. D. Whitney of Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, on December 23rd, 1897, charged to the Western Federation of Miners, is well remembered by residents of Gem, Idaho—that Whitney as foreman of the Helena-Frisco mill, was in possession of information detrimental to the mine operators who were robbing the Black Bear Mining Company.

CRIMES IN COLORADO.

To return to the scene where the mine owners have committed their greatest crimes, the state of Colorado, where the mines, the smelters, the steel works and the mills have populated the grave yards—these are crimes that are reported every day in the newspapers without any arrests or convictions of those who are responsible.

The military was not called out when twenty-two miners lost their lives by being smothered to death on account of a fire which destroyed a boarding house connected with the tunnel of the Smuggler-Union mine. The law had not been complied with as to the proper adjustment of doors.

The militia did not "bullpen" the mine operators when fifteen men

were killed at the Stratton-Independence mine on the 26th of January, 1904, when a coroner's jury brought in the following verdict, which shows conclusively that these men were murdered:

"We, the jury, find that the above named men came to their deaths at Stratton's Independence mine on January 26, 1904, by the engineer, Francis T. Gellese, losing control of the engine there in use and pulling the cage into the sheave, thereby parting the cable and precipitating the cage, loaded with the above named men, down the shaft to their deaths. And we further find that if the management had not neglected the usual necessary precautions the said casualties might have been reduced, if not avoided.

"The usual precautions referred to, which were not taken, are as follows:

"First—No man is required to preside at the collar of the shaft while hoisting men.

"Second—No safety device was in use on the cable to prevent the over-winding of the same.

"Third—Men were loaded and unloaded without placing the cage upon the chairs.

"Fourth—The disk brakes of the hoisting engine were detached from their usual positions and were useless.

"We, the jury, would recommend that all safety appliances and the precautions herein named and recommended be adopted and used, not only by the Stratton's Independence mine, but by all mines in the district not now using the same, thereby reducing to a minimum the damage to life and limb that men working in mines are subjected to.

"We further recommend that a competent extra man should stand near the engineer while he is hoisting or lowering men, whose duty should be to render any assistance needed. Thomas M. Hamill, foreman; Frank Atkins, clerk; John Horgan, T. S. Leland, R. W. Reed, J. L. Topping."

The following are the names of the miners who were murdered on the Stratton-Independence: C. C. Staten, John Sebeck, W. R. Frazier, Joe Smitherum, Edward Twigs, Harry A. Yeoman, Joe Overy, W. B. Collins, Frank Cochrane, Harry Cogene, L. A. Waggoner, Edward Smith, H. F. Brown, J. L. Sewald, L. P. Jackson.

Some Other Crimes and Outrages That Have Been Committed—

Marshal James Clarke, murdered in Telluride. No arrest.

Oscar Thiesel, murdered at the Tomboy mine by Bob Meldrum, the hired thug of the mine operators' association. Out on bonds of $10,000.

Henry Maki, chained to a telegraph pole by militia men and deputies.

Before any trouble took place at Telluride the mine operators imported desperadoes to intimidate union men and made armories out of their mines.

The assaults and intimidations of the hired desperadoes are too numerous to chronicle.

On July 29th, 1903, fourteen miners of Idaho Springs were banished from their homes by the citizens' alliance and the mine operators' association. Their appeal to the governor for protection was in vain.

Eighty-nine members of the mob were arrested and the cases were nolle prossed by a citizens' alliance district attorney.

In the month of September, 1896, during the Leadville strike, five men were murdered by the armed guards of the mine owners. No arrests.

In June, 1894, Adjutant General Tarsney was tarred and feathered near Colorado Springs, by the hired deputies of the Mine Owners' Association. No arrests.

Before continuing further with a recital of the crimes perpetrated by the mine operators' association, we desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that many of the charges made against the federation were committed by the mine operators themselves, or by parties who were acting under their instructions.

The blowing up of the Strong mine has been charged against the federation and members of the organization were convicted through purchased perjurers, and it was afterwards shown beyond a reasonable doubt that the blowing up of the Strong was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy upon the part of the owners. Strong himself was afterwards arrested for the crime and the stockholders of the property used every effort to send Strong to the penitentiary.

The assault on February 4th, 1902, on E. E. Bradway and T. S. Ferris, members of law and order league in Cripple Creek, was committed by the gamblers because the law and order league was instituted for the purpose of enforcing the law against gambling and the law and order league had the sympathy and support of the Western Federation of Miners. This assault has been charged against the federation.

February 24th, 1902, eight assay offices were dynamited in the various towns of the Cripple Creek district at about the same hour, showing concerted action. The public press at the time charged the mine operators with the crime, gving as the reason that these assay offices were "fences" for stolen ore.

December 27, 1901, Martin Gleason, manager of the Wild Horse mine, was murdered, not because he had offended a walking delegate

as asserted, but because he was in possession of valuable information and papers, in connection with mines that were then in litigation.

July 23, 1901, arson, El Paso reduction works at Florence, set on fire and destroyed, loss approximately $250,000. Crime committed for the purpose of probably securing insurance. No arrests.

The foregoing shows the animus of the mine operators' association towards the Western Federation of Miners, when they charge their employes with crimes, for which they, the mine operators, are more than likely responsible.

THE BEST CLASS OF MEN ON EARTH.

If the members of the Western Federation of Miners are criminals, is it not strange and singular that the mine operators harbored these criminals for ten long years, and who in the beginning of the strike, declared that the members of the federation were the best class of men on the face of the earth? Is it not strange and inexplainable that in the early months of the strike in the Cripple Creek district that the mine operators exhausted every effort to have their former employes, whom they now charge as criminals, to return to work?

Is it not true that the mine operators met these men as brothers in the various fraternal societies?

Is it not true that every man who has been banished would have been permitted to remain in the Cripple Creek district and would have been given employment, providing that he would surrender his principles and take out a card in the citizens' alliance?

Do the mine operators entertain the opinion that a reading and thinking public will believe that the federation was in any way connected with the crimes that they have compiled?

MINE OWNERS EMPLOY CRIMINALS.

They have taken the criminal record of the richest mining district of the world, whose mountains of gold have lured the criminals and desperate characters of every state of the Union, many of whom are now in the employ of the mine operators' association, and the crimes of these men—namely, Frank Vannick, Charles Ladd, Roger Wilkes, D. C. Scott, K. C. Sterling, Charles McKinney, L. S. Moore, Jack Bauman (deceased), and many others paroled and ex-convicts, are now charged against the men, who for long years have delved in the bowels of the earth. Con there be any connection between the federation and the following crimes?

UNWARRANTED CHARGES.

May 1, 1899. Shooting and dynamiting. Phillip Shuck, assayer, shot. His assay office was dynamited later. No one punished.

January 6, 1900. Assault and robbery. B. G. Shell dragged from his home and badly beaten and robbed. No arrests.

January 7, 1900. Attempted murder. J. W. Tarpy assaulted and nearly killed.

January 17, 1900. Attempted murder. Attempt made to kill Tom Scott.

March 2, 1900. Assault. Walter Ross sandbagged. No arrests.

March 28, 1901. Dynamite. Grand View shaft house on Gold hill dynamited. Buildings partly burned. No arrests.

April 21, 1901. Dynamite. Rittenhouse shaft, Gold hill, dynamited. No arrests.

June 14, 1901. Arson. U. S. Fish arrested for setting fire to a hotel. Released and prosecution dropped. Fish closely connected with the union.

June 15, 1901. Agent Niles of the Short Line waylaid and badly beaten by masked men, who mistook him for a mine owner whom they had trouble with about hiring non-union men.

July 23, 1901. Arson. El Paso reduction works at Florence set on fire and destroyed. Loss, approximately $250,000. No arrests.

July 2, 1901. Assault. Mark Moran assaulted Thomas Maher, a non-union man, at Independence. Arrested but released.

August 14, 1901. Street fight. Vicious fight near Ed Doyle's saloon at Midway between union and non-union men. No arrests.

August 15, 1901. Robbery. John Reardon sandbagged and robbed, across the street from sheriff's office. No arrests.

August 21, 1901. Assault and ore stealing. Robert Dunlap, night watchman, and Engineer Lynch of Vindicator mine beaten badly, bound and gagged. Seven sacks of high grade ore stolen. No arrests.

September 5, 1901. Free fight. Free fight between union and non-union men at Independence. Twenty engaged. Matter dropped.

September 27, 1901. Attempted arson and murder. Fred Taggart struck down and beaten at Anaconda and house set on fire. No arrests.

November 10, 1901. Dynamited. John Tyler (colored), non-union barber, died as a result of the dynamiting of his shop on September 10th. Perpetrators of the crime escaped.

February 4, 1902. Assault. E. E. Bradway and T. S. Ferris, members of law and order league, assaulted and beaten in Cripple Creek. Matter dropped by authorities.

February 24, 1902. Dynamiting. Eight assay offices were dynamited between the hours of 3 and 5 a. m. Done by ore thieves. No arrests.

March 7.7 1902. Dynamiting. Zoe shaft house dynamited and destroyed. No arrests.

March 7, 1902. Dynamiting. Cabin of "Scotty" McIntosh dynamited. No arrests.

April 11, 1902. Assault. Masked men assaulted Watchman Parker at Damon shaft house, locked him in a room. No arrests.

May 30, 1902. Fights. Morning paper reports seven disgraceful and bloody fights during the preceding night. No arrests.

October 28, 1902. Federation publicly denounces Democratic nominee for state auditor as unfair to organized labor because he acted as deputy sheriff in the Cripple Creek strike of 1894.

October 30, 1902. Sam Brown, non-union railway agent, driven out of district by armed men: had received many threatening letters and had been twice burned out of house and home. No arrests.

September 1, 1903. Attempted murder. Late at night a crowd of federation of miners dragged from his bed an old man named Stewart, a non-union carpenter engaged in building a fence around the Golden Cycle mine; took him out into the dark, beat him into insensibility and then shot him through the back, leaving him for dead. Stewart had refused to join the union. He recovered after long suffering, but is crippled for life.

"Slim" Campbell, one of these federation desperadoes, brutally murdered a woman of the half world the night following his release. He was also allowed to make his escape by the sheriff.

September 14, 1903. Attempted train wrecking. Spikes pulled from rails in attempt to throw electric car down 400-foot embankment. No arrests.

October 21, 1903. Attempted murder. Attempt to kill the cager on the Vindicator was discovered. Would-be murderer caught in shaft.

November 11, 1903. Attempted train wrecking. Attempt was made to wreck Florence and Cripple Creek train carrying non-union workmen at 2 o'clock a. m. Wrench broke, so that sufficient damage was not committed to ditch train.

November 14, 1903. Second attempt made to wreck Florence and Cripple Creek train. Information of purpose became known and Charles McKinney was apprehended while in the act. He turned state's evidence, stating that he was hired by Sherman Parker of the executive committee of the local federation and implicating one Foster. Parker and Foster were brought to trial and a strong case was made against them, but they produced the usual alibi with the usual result.

The jury selected by the federation sheriff promptly brought a verdict of "not guilty."

June 6, 1904. Wholesale murder. Attempt made at 2 a. m. with an infernal machine to kill fifty or sixty non-union men at Independence depot. Thirteen were killed and several others horribly mutilated and maimed. Wire used to cause the explosion was found.

Same day. Riot and murder. A large force of armed federation men stationed in their headquarters building in Victor fired upon a crowd of people, who were listening to a speech on the opposite side of the street, killing two non-union men—Davis and M'Gee,—and wounding many more.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PAYS THE FREIGHT.

We have reproduced a partial list of the crimes that are charged in the 'red book" against the Western Federation of Miners, and we desire to state that Mr. Rittenhouse, the author and compiler of the "red book" recently admitted that he could not hope to fasten these crimes upon the Western Federation of Miners, but that the "red book" was a campaign document issued by the Republican party. This accounts for the absurd and preposterous charges that are indiscriminately made to blacken the character of the federation.

PROOF OF UNWARRANTED CHARGES.

"Slim" Campbell was never a member of the Western Federation of Miners. What benefit could accrue to the Western Federation of Miners through the murder of an unfortunate woman of the half world.

Phillip Shuck publicly denies the "red book" statement that members of the W. F. M. committed assault upon him.

No one could have a stronger incentive to dynamite assay offices than the mine operators, who looked upon these offices as "fences" for stolen ore.

The charge that Stewart, who was beaten and shot in the back by federation men, is rebutted by the stories of his neighbors, who claim that the assault grew out of a family quarrel, and that his wife was the principal aggressor.

When the explosion occurred at the Vindicator mine the property was guarded by the state militia, and it was not possible for any union men to have entered the mine. It is evident that McCormick and Beck planned to bring off an explosion, as it was currently reported that the state militia was about to be ordered home and the mine owners' association was against this removal. McCormick and Beck, in planting this infernal machine, made some mistake, which resulted in their death.

If the Vindicator cases had come to trial and were not nolle prossed by the district attorney, who is completely controlled by the mine owners' association, indisputable evidence would have been produced to prove that Beck attempted to dynamite a cabin in Lake City that was occupied by five men, against one of whom he had a personal grudge, and also that the same Beck dynamited a mine in order to prevent a successful competitor from obtaining a lease.

In the train wrecking cases the court records will show that McKinney was a self-confessed criminal, that he was a hired detective of the mine owners' association, and that he was employed for the sole purpose of attempting to wreck a train, and then place the blame on the Western Federation of Miners. By his own confession it was shown that he was promised $1,000 from the mine owners' association and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world. It was further promised that in case he was convicted of the crime of train wrecking, he was to receive an immediate pardon from Governor Peabody. District Attorney Trowbridge, in his statement to the jury, said that there was no possibility of McKinney being saved from the penitentiary, yet regardless of the statement of the district attorney, regardless of the confession of McKinney convicting himself as the criminal, members of the mine owners' association became his bondsmen to secure his release. McKinney was at liberty when the explosion occurred at the Independence depot, and was seen passing Simm's ranch at 8 o'clock that morning. Who could have had the strongest motive for bringing about the explosion at the Independence depot? The military had been withdrawn at the time of the explosion, and everything looked promising that the federation would win the strike. It was openly admitted that the output from the mines was far from being satisfactory. A decision was pending in the Supreme Court and the federation was expecting results from that decision. The convention of the federation was then in session and the convention appointed a committee to investigate conditions in the Cripple Creek district. The report of that committee left no room in the minds of the delegates in the convention that the federation would eventually win the strike; that but few of the mines were paying expenses and the four co-operative stores established by the federation were virtually doing the business of the district. Under these circumstances, the federation could possibly have no motive to use dynamite or to destroy human life. It is a well remembered fact that bloodhounds were brought to the district, that they

followed a trail leading to the home of Detective Bemore, who was in the employ of the mine owners' association. They were then taken back to the scene of the disaster and again followed the trail to Bemore's home. A third attempt was made with the hounds and they followed a trail to the powder magazine of the Vindicator mine.

ANARCHY.

The civil authorities then in office were discovering a clew that would lead to the detection of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime, and it was then that steps were taken for the calling of a meeting of the mob at Victor, by which the civil authorities might be deposed in order that the hand of the mine owners' association might not be exposed in the explosion. The civil authorities were deposed by the mob, acting under the influence of the incendiary utterances of C. C. Hamlin, the secretary of the mine owners' association, who declared that "for every one man who lost his life at the Independence depot, fifty federation men should be hanged and the rest driven out of the state."

W. F. M. OFFERS REWARD.

The Western Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, upon hearing of the explosion and the loss of life, immediately offered $5,000 reward for the detection and conviction of the criminal or criminals. The governor of the state offered no reward. Neither did the mine owners' association, the citizens' alliance or the commissioners of Teller county. But the commissioners of Teller county, under the influence of the mine owners' association, appropriated $10,000 to Samuel D. Crump (the attorney of the mine owners' association who took an active part in inciting the riot at Victor) to fasten the guilt of rioting and murder against the Western Federation of Miners.

What have the mine owners' association, citizens' alliance and the usurpers of civil authority done towards discovering or bringing the perpetrators of the Independence explosion to justice? Is the public aware that when the citizens' alliance held a meeting at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 6th, that every act from that hour points to the fact that preconcerted action had been taken to depose the civil authorities; the successors of the regularly elected sheriff of the county and marshal of Victor had been selected, the bonds of the usurpers having been ar-

ranged. The dastardly crimes that quickly followed was the work of men made drunk in a citizens' alliance store, where two barrels of whisky was used to inflame the mob which was armed by the citizens' alliance for the carnival of lawlessness. The instigators of this mob did not direct their efforts towards the detection or capture of the criminals, who caused the explosion, but the fury and the vengeance of the drunken mob were directed to the destruction of the union stores, which had been thorns in the side of the citizens' alliance.

ARE THESE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS?

This mob was led by such "law abiding" citizens as A. E. Carlton, a banker; H. G. Moore, a grocer and likewise captain of a military company. Mr. Moore, previous to the establishment of the union stores, had eight delivery wagons in distributing merchandise to his customers. On the day upon which he took such an active part in destroying, robbing and looting the stores of his successful competitors, one delivery wagon was all that was needed to deliver goods to his customers, and Mr. Moore was so nearly out of business that he was forced as a matter of economy to act as driver himself.

Drs. Hays and Driscoll, physicians of Goldfield, took advantage of the occasion and replenished their larders by stealing goods from the union stores.

Mr. Berryman, a prominent real estate dealer, and L. S. Moore, the rape fiend and mob marshal of Goldfield, who is a paroled convict, also stole large quantities of provisions, committing their "law and order" depredations in company with the hired soldiers.

What these vandals were unable to appropriate to themselves, they wantonly destroyed.

The bullpen became the prison, not only of the strikers, but of parties who were neutral in their position.

THE VIGILANTE COMMITTEE.

The mine owners and the members of the citizens' alliance delegated to themselves the authority of appointing a vigilante committee, and this committee assumed the power to imprison and deport and even went so far as to force resignations from public office by the gun and the noose. And these are the men who now want the commissioners of Tel-

ler county to appropriate $200 to distribute their slanderous pamphlet, purporting to be the "Criminal Record of the Western Federation of Miners." Were all the charges contained in the "red book" true, the criminal record of Peabody as governor of the state, controlled by the mine owners' association and the citizens' alliance, is so odious that the record as charged in the "red book" against the Federation is clean when compared with the monstrous outrages perpetrated by the self-emulated "law and order" combination.

Two hundred and twenty-seven honest, upright citizens, the majority of whom were taxpayers, were convicted by a vigilance committee prejudiced to unionism and sentenced to deportation. This committee was working under the supervision of the state militia and was composed of the following prominent citizens: Mayor F. D. French of Victor, Nelson Franklin, J. B. Cunningham, F. M. Reardon, postmaster of Victor; Judge H. McGarry, D. E. Copeland and T. J. Daltzdell.

ADMIT THEIR GUILT.

In order that the public may see that they gloat over their infamous work, we extract the following from the Cripple Creek Times, one of the official organs of the union wrecking mob:

There have been many exaggerated reports sent throughout the country about the number of persons deported from the Cripple Creek district in order that law and order might prevail. Some of the reports have even placed the number up in the thousands. The truth is that only 227 men were deported in any manner whatsover. Some of these were taken out on trains and others went out upon receiving notice that such action on their part would save them going with those on special trains. A complete list of those deported has been prepared and is published herewith. It is the first complete list published. The names of those taken out on the trains have before been printed, but this is the first time that a list has appeared of those deported in every way.

"There is being prepared another list, but it will not be ready for publication for a week or two. It is what is known as the "Can't Come Back" list. Upon it appears not only the names published now, but also the names of those who skipped the district without receiving any kind of a notice.

"The complete list is as follows:

LIST OF THE DEPORTED.

A

"Allen, H. A., Goldfield; Aspgrain, Fred, Goldfield; Andrews, George. Cameron; Allen, Ernest, Victor; Anderson, George, Goldfield.

B

"Brewer, Frank, Independence; Brown, James, Independence; Brothers, J. J., Goldfield; Bolson, A. L., Victor; Brick, Tom, Victor; Benton, W. F., Goldfield; Bean, J. R., Victor; Beck, James, Independence; Bubolo, John, Pueblo; Basinger, M. P., Cripple Creek; Burns, John, Victor; Boaz, Harry, Goldfield; Beatty, Benjamin Irwin, Cripple Creek; Briggs, G. C., Cripple Creek; Bradley, W. G., Cripple Creek.

C

"Carter, W. J., Goldfield; Carlson, Gus, Anaconda; Curwen, H., Goldfield; Curwen, Walter, Goldfield; Cooper, George E., Victor; Castello, John, Victor; Carter, William J., Victor; Campbell, Joseph T., Goldfield; Cooper, Joseph W., Altman; Campbell, Peter, Cripple Creek; Coughlin, Robert, Hollywood; Callahan, Patrick, Victor; Cloud, M., Cripple Creek; Comstock, M., Victor; Campbell, Angus, Cripple Creek; Corbett, Ed, Victor; Carey, Patrick, Victor; Costello, Walter, Cripple Creek; Cox, Eugene B., Florence; Conway, C. H., Victor.

D

"Devenney, T. J., Anaconda; Dickey, S. M., Victor; Davis, Henry, Goldfield; Dennis, James, Cripple Creek; Dunn, Richard, Cripple Creek.

E

"Edwards, Thomas W., Victor; Edwards, John, Elkton; Evans, Arthur, Victor; Erwin, Charles E., Victor; Eigle, John, Victor; Egger, Joe, alias Joe Krauz.

F

"Frey, N. D., Cripple Creek; Fish, J. E., Elkton; Fayhan, Frank, Victor; Force, Garfield, Cripple Creek; Flees, John, Victor; Fuller, Bert, Victor.

G

"Given, Alf, Goldfield; Green, Joe, Independence; Gilhooly, Joe, Victor; Grant, James, Victor; Gonzales, Delfido, Springer, New Mexico; Gallagher, John, Cripple Creek; Gilfillan, Eugene C., Victor; Gorman, William E., Victor; Gardner, Frank, Denver; Gilfillan, Eugene C., Victor (redeported); Giradot, Gus F., Cripple Creek.

H

"Hoover, W. H., Independence; Howard, George, Altman; Hart, Ed, Victor; Hansen, Hans, Arequa; Hansen, Chris, Arequa; Hebner, L. F., Victor; Hamilton, Joe, Goldfield; Hess, E. A., Victor; Hackward, John, Victor; Hanifan, John, Victor; Hennessey, James, Victor; Henderson, J. K., Independence; Harrington, Mike, Victor; Hard, Gilen C., Cripple Creek; Herz, Seligman, Goldfield. Holtzolaw, Higby, Elkton; Harper, John, Victor.

J

"Jensen, J. C., Victor; James, Charles, Altman; Johnson, Emil, Altman; Jones, F. E., Cripple Creek; Johnson, Henry Clay, Cripple Creek; Johnson, Charles, Altman; Johnson, Caudy E., Victor; Jordon, A. F., Victor.

K

"Ketchum, William D., Victor; Kean, H. P., Goldfield; Kelly, Jerry, Victor; Krieg, Joe, Independence; Kearns, Thomas, Goldfield; Kuhlman, Thomas, Gillett; Kelly, John S., Goldfield; Kane, H. L., Victor; Kilker, Thomas, Victor; Keagy, Chris, Altman; Kennedy, Pat, Victor; Keating, Martin, Victor; Kohn, Buron, Goldfield; King, Henry, Victor; Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Independence; Krotz, L. E., Victor; King, Virgil, Victor; Krautz, Joe, alias Joe Egger.

L

"Logan, John E., Victor; Lutz, S. E., Victor; Lynch, W. T. Goldfield; Luplow, W. C., Victor; Lanterman, Arthur, Cripple Creek; Lemeraux, Joe, Goldfield; Lee, Hugh, Victor; Liss, Otto, Cripple Creek; Lally, W. F., Cripple Creek; Lampson, J. H., Goldfield; Labitsky, Edward J., Victor; Layden, Thomas, Cripple Creek.

Mc

"McCall, William, Victor; McParland, E. L., Victor; McBride, Dennis, Anaconda; McChesney, T. L., Cameron; McAvoy, Sylvester, Victor; McGuire, Mike, Victor; McCaughney, Phi, Victor; McCarty, R. C., Goldfield; McCarty, Tim, Goldfield; McNulty, P. J., Victor; McLean, Albert, (Dynamite Shorty), Victor; McDonald, Peter, Victor; McMann, R. H., Cripple Creek; McIsaac, Alex, Victor; McLeod, Dan, Denver; McLeod, D. B., Victor; McCarvill, Patrick, Victor; McGuire, J. F., Victor; McArdle, B. J., Elkton; McIntyre, J. B., Victor.

M

"Miller, Doy, Victor; Miller, Sherman, Goldfield; Muir, Walter, Elkton; Murnane, Frank, Independence; Maher, Mike, Arequa; Milroy, Anthony, Goldfield; Murphy, William, Victor; Martin, Norman S., Victor; Mullen, Michael John, Victor; Martinez, Santiago, Antonito, Colorado; Moore, H. W., Victor; Marnoch, Thomas, Victor; Murphy, Tom A., Victor; Maulsby, Jack I., Victor.

N

"Nelson, William, Goldfield.

O

"O'Neill, D. C., Victor; O'Neill, James, Altman; O'Brien, Tom, Victor; O'Brien, Joe, Elkton; O'Bryan, W. W., Arequa.

P

"Paddock, N. V., Cripple Creek; Payne, A. J., Victor; Post, T. I., Cripple Creek; Paxson, A. C., Victor; Peterson, Alfred, Goldfield; Parrott, E. H., Goldfield; Paul, Henry, Cripple Creek; Palmer, L. L., Goldfield

R

"Reinhard, N. P., Victor; Riley, Frank, Victor; Ruet, Ed, Cripple Creek; Reilly, Judge W. C., Independence; Roach, John, Cripple Creek; Retallac, John, Goldfield; Retallac, John, Jr., Goldfield; Reisener, Max, Cripple Creek; Renner, Sam, Victor; Rinker, Thomas J., Victor; Rocks, Tom, Victor; Riley, Charles, Victor; Rigg, Joe, Arequa; Robinson, Harry, Altman; Rumney, Thomas, Cripple Creek; Roberts, Peter, Victor.

S

"Simms, G. B., Victor; Schutt, D. W., Cripple Creek; Sullivan, C. A., Independence; Spiker, John, Victor; Schmidt, Nick, Cripple Creek; Saunders, J. T., Victor; Sixtleman, Rudolph, Cripple Creek; Stapleton, James, Victor; Starbuck, Harvey, Independence; Simpson, A. T., Goldfield; Smith, W. H., Goldfield; Scott, C. S., Anaconda; Shafer, W. A., Cripple Creek; Sackett, D. P., Victor; Shelley, Mike, Victor; Shea, John P., Victor; Sullivan, Mike (M. J.), Goldfield; Sullivan, Jim, Goldfield; Shoemaker, William, Independence.

T

"Trainer, W. F., Blue Bird mine; Topping, J. L., Victor; Trevette, Fred, Goldfield; Tolan, Mike, Victor; Tiernan, Peter, Cripple Creek.

U

"Ullmer, Howard, Goldfield.

W

"Williams, Reese, Cripple Creek; Wilkins, J. E., Cripple Creek; Wright, James, Altman; Wilcox, John H., Independence; West, A. A., Lower Altman; Ward, David, Anaconda; Wherry, H. H., Anaconda; Weld, Charles, Altman; Warner, Walter, Altman; Wright, Fred, Independence; Warren, Daniel, Lawrence; Williams, George, Arequa; Wilson, Tom, Cripple Creek.

Z

"Zuban, Joseph, Victor."

The above is a roll of honor—a partial list of the names of men who refused to surrender their allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners—who refused to accept cards in a mine owners' association or a citizens' alliance—who refused to trample under foot the principles of

unionism. All of these men who have been branded as criminals by the vigilante committee, could have secured employment in the Cripple Creek district and remained as residents of Teller county, providing, that they severed their connection with the Western Federation of Miners and endorsed the murderous policy of the citizens' alliance.

Nearly all the men who were deported, were brutally treated. Many of them were taken hundreds of miles from their homes under a military guard, dumped upon barren prairies without food or shelter. John Harper, T. H. Parfet, William Amole, James Frazier, John Higgens and others bear the scars of the club, whip and gun in the hands of Carlton's thugs.

RIOTERS.

On August 20, 1904, the citizens' alliance held a meeting in Victor and sent out word to their "bad men" to assemble in Cripple Creek The accommodating sheriff had absented himself from the county, in order that the citizens' alliance mob might have full sway in carrying out the hellish work planned and directed by A. E. Carlton, ex-Mayor Nelson Franklin and others.

The Under Sheriff L. F. Parsons, the secretary of the citizens' alliance, made no effort to resist the mob while they were destroying and looting the property of the Inter State Mercantile Company and gathering victims to be brutally driven from their homes.

Mr. Parson was apprised of the work that was to be done by the mob, and notwithstanding the fact that he was given full power by the county commissioners to reinforce the sheriff's office with as many deputies as was required, yet he failed to take any action to meet the emergency. T. S. Leland, a Methodist minister has been classed among the criminals and "agitators" and marked for deportation and is now at this writing, intrenched in his home awaiting the cowardly mob.

We trust that if the mob attacks the home of the reverend gentleman that his aim will be as unerring as that of George Seitz, who when attacked in his home in Cripple Creek surprised the white-cappers with the result that two prominent citizens are in the hospital.

If the Cripple Creek district is now a non-union camp as the "red book" of the mine owners' association declares, then why did the mob of August 20th, gather? If the Western Federation of Miners has been exterminated then why are the "bad men" called together from the

various towns of the district to drive other men into exile who are not identified with organized labor?

BROKEN FAITH.

The "red book" charges the federation with violating the agreement of 1894. We deny this assertion, and are prepared to prove that the agreement of 1894 was never lived up to by the mine operators. The mine owners have continuously broken faith with the Western Federation of Miners, by open and vicious discrimination upon the Strong, Ajax, Elkton, El Paso and other mines. The "red book" proclaims that the minimum wage paid in the Cripple Creek district is $3.00 per day for eight hours, but no mention was made of the exorbitant insurance tax that was forcibly levied upon the miners, nor the hospital fees that were deducted from their monthly checks. Nor does it mention that a movement was started, with Judge Colburn as the leading factor, to bring about the reduction of wages.

UNION MEN VINDICATED.

The "red book" charges that a "strong case was made against Parker and Foster," and that "the jury selected by the federation sheriff promptly brought a verdict of 'not guilty.' "

The testimony that was introduced by the mine owners' association was of such a character as to fully prove the innocence of Parker and Foster, and furthermore, the testimony showed beyond a question a conspiracy on the part of the mine owners' association to railroad federation men to the penitentiary. The jury that brought in the verdict of "not guilty" was selected from the remotest part of Teller county, and were made up of farmers and saw mill men, who were not in any way identified with organized labor.

THE PRETENDED "FRIEND OF LABOR."

The governor has frequently declared, during the past year, that he was not opposed to organized labor but was waging a campaign to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners, because it was a socialistic organization. If the governor was telling the truth, why did he send the troops to Las Animas county, and declare said county under martial law? The dastardly crimes perpetrated in the coal fields by the mine operators, and sanctioned by the Governor, were as outrageous as

were committed in Telluride or the Cripple Creek district. The United Mine Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were on strike and waging a peaceable battle to secure an eight-hour day, to enforce the bi-monthly pay day and the anti-scrip law. The United Mine Workers in the "red book" have been charged with no crimes, but the mine operators and the Governor were as relentless in their efforts to crush the United Mine Workers as the W. F. M.

COAL MINERS SUFFER.

Since the 9th of last November, when the coal miners went on strike, an appalling chapter of crime has been written. The houses of union men in New Castle were dynamited. Inoffensive and unarmed citizens of Las Animas county were shot down in cold blood. Eighty miners were driven from Berwind to Trinidad, a distance of more than twenty miles like a herd of cattle, without food or water, by the mounted guards of the state militia. Families were evicted from their habitations, and their former rude hovels, called homes, were destroyed.

INHUMAN OUTRAGES.

The deportations were not confined to the metalliferous mining camps, but by the order of Major Zeph Hill, husbands and fathers were torn from the bosom of their families, and among those banished was one James Ritchie, a veteran soldier with two honorable discharges. The deportations were not even confined to men but Major Hill, the brutalized ruffian, in the employ of the mine operators, sent six of his soldiers to drive "Mother" Jones, an aged, white-haired woman, from the coal fields of Las Animas county, because she dared to raise her voice in behalf of humanity. Is there any crime charged in the "red book" against the W. F. M. as dehumanized as the emasculation of an old man by the hired thugs of the mine operators.

Joe Raiz was castrated and left upon the prairies to die, and finally did die from the wounds inflicted. William F. Wardjon, Chris Evans, D. F. Fairley and James Mooney,—representatives of the United Mine Workers—will carry to their graves the scars of the brutal assaults that were made upon them by the hired assassins of the coal barons.

PREVENTED AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

In Telluride, the Governor entered upon another campaign of extermination at the request of the citizens' alliance, and the same brutal

methods were afterwards used to blacken the pages of civilization as was done in Teller county.

Notwithstanding the fact that a meeting had been held in Denver between the mine managers, Bulkeley Wells, John Chase and John Herron and the representatives of the W. F. M., which pointed to an early, amicable settlement, the managers promising to return to Telluride and audit their pay rolls and expense accounts with a view of adjusting wages to harmonize with the eight-hour day for the mill men; it having been agreed by the federation that a reduction would be accepted so that there would be no material increase in the cost of the treatment of ores.

The citizens' alliance, imbued with the spirit of vengeance, called upon the governor, the pretended "friend of organized labor" for the troops, regardless of the fact that not even a fist fight had taken place since the strike was declared. But the persuasive influence of Bankers Wrench and Wheeler, and Journalist Curry, the leaders of the citizens' alliance, had the desired effect and resulted in a reign of lawlessness, such as union men could not be guilty of. Gambling was immediately reopened. The toughest characters in the country were imported and employed and residents were terrorized.

Men were arrested without warrant and held without charge. When forced to either release or file charges against prisoners, they would be charged with vagrancy by the civil authorities, who were in league with the mine operators, the citizens' alliance and the military. In thirty-three such cases men were adjudged guilty and told that their fines would be $25—fifteen days work on the streets—that they would be compelled to leave Telluride or if they returned to work in the mines at the terms dictated, their sentences would be remitted. When these cases were appealed every man was acquitted by Judge Wardlaw, as the evidence showed a brazen conspiracy.

OUR TRUTHFUL GOVERNOR.

While the military was in command nearly 200 men were driven from their homes. These men who were exiled appealed to the Governor through President Moyer of the W. F. M. and the Governor gave assurances that the deported men could return, as shown by the following telegrams:

Ouray, Colorado, March 24, 1904.

James H. Peabody, Governor State of Colorado.

Sir:—In line with your suggestion, we have applied for, and been granted an injunction restraining the mine owners' association and citizens' alliance of Telluride from interfering with the return of citizens driven by a mob from that place on March 14th. These citizens will return to their homes. Will they receive the protection of the national guard?

CHARLES H. MOYER.

The governor sent the following reply:

Denver, Colorado, March 25, 1904.

Chas. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners.

Answering your telegram of yesterday, I have no disposition to interfere with, or interrupt the movements of unarmed citizens going from place to place in a lawful manner, but armed bodies of men will not be permitted to march in any portion of the state other than the state militia.

JAMES H. PEABODY, Governor.

Acting upon the telegram of the Governor, eleven of the deported men made an attempt to return to their homes, unarmed, and were met by the state militia, taken from the train and forced to walk to Ridgway, a distance of thirty miles, and warned never to return. This is the notorious liar whom the Republican party proposes to nominate as their standard bearer in the state of Colorado.

To recount the crimes that have been committed by the mine owners' association and the citizens' alliance, with the approval of the Governor of the state, would fill volumes and exhaust the vocabulary of the English language.

WHY THE DECISION.

The governor, and those whom he is serving, and their followers point with evident pride to the decision of the Supreme Court which upholds that the civil authority is subordinate to the military, but when we remember that the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who wrote the decision, is a mine owner and president of the Bank of Telluride, and when we remember that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court did drag the ermine of the judiciary so low as to accept transportation from a railroad corporation, we submit that he may not be above contamination. The following letters throw no luster upon the purity and integrity of the Supreme Court of the state of Colorado:

Denver, August 29, 1903.

State of Colorado, Supreme Court Chambers.

Gentlemen:—Please accept thanks for transportation inclosed in your favor of to-day. W. H. GABBERT.

Messrs. Teller & Dorsey, City.

State of Colorado, Supreme Court Chambers.

Denver, Colorado, June 16, 1904.

My Dear Sir:—I thank you most sincerely for your favor. I asked Mr. Rogers to speak to you, because he knew better than any one else what I had done for the railroad attorneys, and stand ready to do whenever I can. I hope to be able to prove my appreciation of this favor. Yours, very truly,

C. C. Dorsey, Esq. JOHN B. COOKE.

When the above letters are written by men connected with the "temples of justice" what can be expected from the legislative and executive departments of state?

PROPHETIC WORDS OF BOYCE.

The greatest prudence should be exercised by the electors in the selection of those who are to enact and administer the laws of a great state. It was with a prophetic vision that Edward Boyce, for six years the president of the Western Federation of Miners, foresaw the industrial troubles which would necessitate workingmen being in a position to protect their homes, their lives and their families, and we agree with the 'red book" when it proclaims, "The right of self-defense is older than all written law."

No men would have been banished from their homes in Colorado, if they had stood upon their constitutional rights, which clothes them with the right to bear arms.

We point with lasting pride to the words of Edward Boyce, when he said: "I strongly advise you to provide every member with the latest improved rifle, which can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. I entreat you to take action on this important question, so that in two years we can hear the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

May it be that this country in the near future shall be like Switzerland—every man a soldier with his home equipped with the weapons to protect himself and family from mob violence.

LABOR'S PHILOSOPHY.

"LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH; WEALTH BELONGS TO THE PRODUCER THEREOF."—Charter, Western Federation of Miners.

LINCOLN'S PHILOSOPHY.

"AND INASMUCH AS MOST GOOD THINGS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED BY LABOR, IT FOLLOWS THAT ALL SUCH THINGS BELONG OF RIGHT TO THOSE WHOSE LABOR HAS PRODUCED THEM."—Lincoln's Message to Congress, 1864.

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"WHEN WE DENY TO ONE, HOWEVER WICKED, A RIGHT PLAINLY GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION, WE TAKE THAT SAME RIGHT FROM EVERY ONE. WHEN WE SAY TO MOYER: "YOU MUST STAY IN PRISON BECAUSE IF WE DISCHARGE YOU YOU MAY COMMIT A CRIME," WE SAY THAT TO EVERY OTHER CITIZEN. WHEN WE SAY TO ONE GOVERNOR: "YOU HAVE UNLIMITED AND ARBITRARY POWER," WE CLOTHE FUTURE GOVERNORS WITH THAT SAME POWER. WE CANNOT CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION TO MEET CONDITIONS. WE CANNOT DENY LIBERTY TO DAY AND GRANT IT TO-MORROW. WE CANNOT GRANT IT TO THOSE THERETOFORE ABOVE SUSPICION AND DENY IT THOSE SUSPECTED OF CRIME, FOR THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR ALL MEN—"FOR THE FAVORITE AT COURT, FOR THE COUNTRYMAN AT PLOW"—AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

WE CANNOT SOW THE DRAGON'S TEETH AND HARVEST PEACE AND REPOSE; WE CANNOT SOW THE WIND AND GATHER THE RESTFUL CALM.

OUR FATHERS CAME HERE AS EXILES FROM A TYRANT KING. THIS BIRTHRIGHT OF LIBERTY WAS DENIED THEM BY A HORDE OF PETTY TYRANTS THAT INFESTED THE LAND, SENT BY THE KING TO LOOT, TO PLUNDER AND TO OPPRESS. ARBITRARY ARRESTS WERE MADE AND JUDGES, ASPIRING TO THE SMILE OF THE PRINCE, REFUSED BY "PITIFUL EVASIONS" THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. OUR PEOPLE WERE BANISHED; THEY WERE DENIED TRIAL BY JURY, AND THEY FINALLY RESOLVED TO SUFFER WRONG NO MORE, AND PLEDGED THEIR LIVES, THEIR PROPERTY AND THEIR SACRED HONOR TO SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY FOR THEMSELVES AND FOR US, THEIR CHILDREN. BUT IF THE LAW IS AS THIS COURT HAS DECLARED, THEN OUR VAUNTED PRICELESS HERITAGE IS A SHAM, AND OUR FATHERS STOOD BETWEEN THEIR LOVED HOMES AND THE WAR'S DESOLATION "IN VAIN."—Extract from Judge Steele's dissenting opinion in the Moyer habeas corpus case.